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Texas in a Nutshell

A Dictionary *of* Information Concerning *the* Greatest State *in the* American Union

BY

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Author's Note

THE purposes of *"Texas in a Nutshell"* may be set forth in a very few words. It is to place before people everywhere accurate information concerning the great State of Texas, and in such form as to be handy of reference at all times. It is intended to be the inseparable companion of every business man, writer and educator, who has occasion to need information concerning the resources of Texas — in short, what its sub-title indicates, "A Dictionary of Information (alphabetically arranged) Concerning the Greatest State in the American Union."

A

AGATE is found in several spots in Texas, notably in Llano County.

AGRICULTURE: Cotton, grain, fruit and vegetables of all descriptions are grown somewhere within the borders of the state. The value of the farm products will average yearly nearly $360,000,000. For further statistics see individual subjects, such as **Peaches, Cabbage, Wheat,** etc.

ALFALFA is raised generally over the State, but grows best on the adobe soil and sandy loam of the Pecos and Rio Grande Valleys, which promises eventually to be the greatest alfalfa country in the United States, if not the world. Going up higher into Texas, we find it in the chocolate soils, and on reaching Northern Texas, we find it growing luxuriantly in the heavy black waxy soils of that region. It grows well in the Panhandle, where it furnishes feed, both green and dry, for all stock. Usually about a ton is harvested to the acre, and from six to ten cuttings a year can be made, depending on the length of the growing season. The plant grows even in a mild winter, and its life is positively perennial. It is marketable on a fair average at $15 per ton, often yielding as high as $20. The yield of seed is from 120 to 360 pounds to the acre, and is worth ten cents per pound. Turkestan and Arabian alfalfa, from Asia Minor, the finest forage crop in the world, is now being experimented with in Texas.

ALUM is an important Texas product which bids fair to assume the proportions of an industry. As yet, it is in an undeveloped stage.

AMAZON STONE is found in varying quantities in the Trans-Pecos region of Texas.

AMETHYST specimens are found in considerable quantity in Llano County, many being of a royal purple hue and of great value.

APPLES: The Texas apple belt is in Northern Texas, in the broad domain along the Red River from Texarkana to Henrietta, and throughout the "Cross Timbers" from Gainesville and Henrietta on the North, to Bowie, Stephenville, Dublin and Comanche, and even as far South as Hamilton and Bosque Counties. The soil through this section is particularly adapted to apple raising, and the farm-

ers are reaping fine profits. The average proceeds from an acre of apples is conservatively estimated at from $2000 to $3000, according to variety. Varieties best suited to Texas include Red June, Yellow Transparent, Early Harvest, Cole's Quince, Summer Queen, San Jacinto, Bledso and Rambo for early spring and summer, and for late apples, Jonathan, Shirley, York, Imperial, Gano, Ben Davis, Loy, Winesap, Kinnard's Choice, Arkansas Black, M. B. Twig and Shockley.

APRICOTS: Apricot trees which have been found productive in Central Mexico are now being experimented with in semi-tropical Texas. Many excellent results have been attained, but the industry is, as yet, in its infancy.

AREA: Texas has an area of 265,780 square miles. The greatest length is 825 miles; the greatest breadth, 740 miles. This means that Texas is wider than the distance from Chicago to New York, or from St. Louis to Philadelphia. Texas is twice as large as the Empire of Japan. A traveler leaving Galveston for Colorado at 7 o'clock in the evening, reaches Texline, in the extreme Northwest corner of the State, two evenings later, having ridden forty-eight consecutive hours in one state.

ARMY: The United States army is well represented in Texas, the headquarters being at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio. Smaller garrisons are stationed at different points in the State, including an important post at El Paso. The State has an organized militia known as the National Guard, consisting of 202 officers and 2357 enlisted men. The number of citizens available for military service is approximately 500,000. The Texas Rangers, a State organization, has done efficient service on many occasions, and the name will always strike terror to the hearts of the evil doers.

ARTICHOKES, like most other vegetables, can be raised in Texas with the best of success. They form a luxurious growth and are far in advance of those grown in most other localities.

ASBESTOS is found in many localities in West Texas, and is expected to develop into a paying industry.

ASPARAGUS beds are found in many sections of the State. As yet, the demand far exceeds the supply. With good care, the yield will be as good in Texas as in any other section.

ASPHALT is found in large quantities in the oil belts of the State but aside from having served for paving several cities, it has not been mined to any extent. Rich opportunities are afforded for

investment in this business. The quantity produced in 1907, an average year, measured by short tons, was 53,649, valued at $929,857.

AVACADOES are now being experimented with in the citrus fruit section of Texas, and the possibilities are considered unlimited.

B

BAMBOO: Japanese timber bamboo and Japanese matting rush are now being experimented with in the semi-tropical region of the State. The former is used as building material. It is planned to supplant the enormous canebrakes of Southwest Texas with this valuable commodity.

BANANAS are grown with excellent success throughout the Central and Southern portions of the State. The extreme Southern and is especially prolific in this commodity, and the industry is growing rapidly. The plantain and fig bananas grow the best. As much as $150 has been cleared on a quarter of an acre.

BANKS: There are in Texas approximately 570 State, 519 national and 200 private banks, the total capitalization of which amounts to enormous figures. The total resources of the Texas banks of all classes have doubled within the past six years—a wonderful showing. The latest figures on the State banks were compiled by the State authorities on December 31, 1909. At that time there were 515 State banks, with a total capitalization of $16,128,500. The total resources amounted to $72,947,985.57, the total deposits to $50,-944,104.79. Many banks have been organized since these figures were compiled, and it is safe to say that the end of the year 1910 will see at least 600 State banks in the field.

BARLEY is raised almost exclusively in the Northern part of the State, where both soil and climate are well adapted to it, and as far West as the Panhandle. The average yield per acre is 24.4 bushels.

BASEBALL: Organized baseball has flourished in Texas for many years. There are at present two leagues in the State—the Texas League and the Southwest Texas League. The latter is a new organization, having ushered in its first season with the spring of 1910. The Texas League, embracing the cities of Houston, Galveston, Dallas, Fort Worth, Waco and San Antonio, Texas; Oklahoma City, Okla., and Shreveport, La., is an older organization. Houston was

the 1909 pennant winner. The game is well patronized in all of the above cities.

BEANS of almost every variety are raised in abundance all over the State and are sold to good advantage in local markets. String beans are a staple commodity, and are shipped in crates to a large number of local and foreign markets where they are placed on sale in advance of anything grown in that locality. Soy beans is a comparatively new but successful crop.

BEAUXITE is found in varying quantities in Texas, and is expected to develop into an industry of considerable proportions.

BEES: Texas is the leading honey-producing State of the Union. There are nearly 420,000 colonies of bees within her borders, and the annual output of honey is 5,000,000 pounds. The up-to-date beekeeper finds no difficulty in raising 100 pounds with a single colony. The average value, per colony, according to the twelfth census, is $1.95. Of wax, the average output is 41 pounds per colony. "Uvalde County Honey" is now a staple product, known the country over, and commanding the highest market price. Even while leading other states in output, this is still regarded in Texas as one of the coming industries.

BEETS: Large quantities of beets are grown in Texas, and, when properly cared for, have a high market value. The demand nearly always exceeds the supply. Beets grow in midwinter in many sections of the State. Sugar beets are also raised with excellent results.

BERYL is among the precious stones to be found in Texas.

BIRDS: Among the birds to be found in Texas, and which may be hunted at seasons prescribed by the State game laws, may be mentioned, wild turkeys, wild ducks, wild geese, wild grouse, prairie chickens, Mongolian and English pheasants, quail, patridges, jack-snipe, curlews, doves and pigeons. For tame birds see **Poultry.**

BLACKBERRIES, both wild and tame, are grown generally over the State, and the demand so far exceeds the supply that top prices prevail throughout the season. The berries are large and delicious, and the equal in every respect of those grown in the East.

BREAD FRUIT: The Italian Carubo, or Carbo, tree, familiarly known as "Bread Fruit," grown extensively in Sicily, will eventually be listed with other Texas products. Experiments are now being made with good results

BRICK is manufactured extensively in Texas, kilns being located in every city of any size. For further information, see **Clay.**

BROCCOLI is being grown in the truck gardens, along with cabbage and cauliflower. While the demand is not so great as for these staple products, a limited supply can always be disposed of to good advantage.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS form an important part of many Texas truck gardens and find a ready market.

C

CABBAGE is the great truck crop of many counties along the central and lower Gulf coast, and is being raised on a general scale throughout the State. It nets the grower anywhere from $75 to $400 per acre, depending on the yield and condition of the market. In many instances the crop is not consigned, but sold for cash with enormous profit to the grower. Nearly $600 has been netted on a single car of cabbage.

CACTUS: The spineless cactus, or tuna, from Argentine, Southern Spain and Tripoli has been found especially adapted to Southwest Texas. It is splendid food for cattle, and will solve the problem of forage for arid regions. The ordinary cactus is found in abundance throughout the entire Western and Southwestern portions of the State. The wood is used for various purposes.

CAMPHOR TREES: It is probable that in the very near future Texas will take her place among the camphor producing communities of the world, it having been successfully demonstrated that camphor trees will grow and thrive in this climate. At present Formosa and Japan have a corner on the supply, and the product is raised in China to some extent. But it remains for Texas to prove that the trees are well adapted to her climate, and to start the first camphor grove in the United States.

CANTALOUPES: The soil of Texas is peculiarly adapted to the raising of cantaloupes, particularly where sandy soil predominates. Texas cantaloupes have a delicious flavor, and equal those of Colorado and other states on the Northern markets. It is an excellent money crop, and is marketed so early as to be practically clear of competition.

CARROTS are to be found in Texas markets almost any month of the year. The soil is well adapted to them, and truck farmers are always assured of good returns for their labors. Carrots in Texas have netted truck growers as much as $320 per acre.

CASSAVA: A success has been made of this valuable product in South Texas, and the prospects are that Texas will soon be supplying the local demand for starch, as well as that of many outside points.

CATTLE: Texas ranks first as a cattle state, having one-seventh of the total output in the United States. In 1900 the first census ever authorized by Congress to determine the exact extent of the live stock industry was taken. It showed that there were 9,428,196 head of range cattle of all ages, representing a value of $163,228,904. Of this number 3,369,000 were cows, 2,148,000 calves, 1,000,000 heifers, about 1,000,000 yearlings, and about 1,000,000 one, two and three-year-old steers. The importation of Zebu cattle from India, as well as other foreign breeds, has been found profitable.

CAULIFLOWER is a profitable Texas crop, being raised in many instances by the farmers who are responsible for the cabbage crop, but in somewhat smaller quantities, for the demand is less. As much as $235 has been realized from a quarter of an acre.

CELERY is grown in great abundance, the soil of Texas being well adapted to the growing and bleaching of this valuable product. It finds a ready sale in home markets. An eighth of an acre has yielded as much as $100.

CEMENT: The raw materials for the manufacture of Portland and other cements are found in various parts of Texas, and the industry is already assuming large proportions.

CHALCEDONY is among the precious stones to be found in varying quantities in Texas.

CHERRIES are raised with excellent results in the Panhandle country of Texas, where the winters are just cool enough to give the trees the necessary vitality. Home markets consume the crop.

CHERVIL is being grown with success in Texas—especially along the Gulf coast.

CITRON: The Corsican citron, now being grown in California, will soon be placed on the list of Texas products. Common citron is already raised extensively.

CLAY: While clay is already one of the chief industries of the State, its development may be said to have hardly begun. The beds and environs of nearly all the Texas rivers furnish material for bricks, while the coarser clays of the coast country are suitable for drain tiles and rough stoneware; others are used for making charcoal furnaces and sewer pipes, and still others for vitrified brick and chinaware. The clay products for 1907 were valued at $2,557,561.

CLIMATE: The "glorious climate" of other localities is often descanted upon by writers in portraying the attractions of famous resorts, but that of Texas really deserves the appellation much more than many higher-vaunted localities. Here the biting edge of the Northern winter is neither felt nor feared, and the scorching tropical heat never invades the boundaries, for the delightful breeze off the Gulf cools almost the entire State. The winters are bracing and delightful, the summers, periods of comfortable warmth, pleasant and agreeable to the invalid, and full of attractiveness to the healthy and vigorous. The claims made for the climate of Texas are strong, but they do not lack for the best corroboration.

CLOVER: It has been discovered that Berseem, or Egyptian clover, from the Valley of the Nile, if planted in the fall, will cut four crops before June, and it is now being experimented with in Texas. The more common varieties, especially Burr clover, thrive in North Texas, where they are grown extensively for fodder.

CINNABAR, the chief ore of quicksilver, is extensively mined in Brewster County, and occurs over a large territory. Texas will, within a few years, be first in the production of quicksilver. The production in 1907 was 17.1 of that produced in the United States. The output has increased from 1000 flasks of 75 pounds each, in 1899, to 3686 flasks in 1907. These 3686 flasks were valued at $148.387. The mining of quicksilver in Texas under technical management has been very profitable to Texas operators and miners.

COAL, or lignite, was produced in thirteen Texas counties in 1907, bituminous coal being produced in seven and lignite in six. These counties are Erath, McCulloch, Maverick, Palo Pinto, Parker, Webb, Wise, Bastrop, Hopkins, Houston, Medina, Milam and Wood. The output for that year was 1,648,069 short tons, having a value of $2,778,811. In 1908 the production was 1,895,377 tons. The coal fields of Texas contain on a conservative estimate 31,000,000,000 tons —8,000,000,000 being bituminous, and 23,000,000,000 lignite.

COCOANUTS: Five thousand sprouted cocoanuts were imported to Texas during the early part of 1910, to be used for planting pur-

poses in the tropical section of the State. It is understood that they can be grown in the extreme Southern end of the State, provided they are sheltered during the winter months. Experiments are being awaited with interest.

COFFEE: Experiments in coffee growing are now under way, and there is every reason to believe that Texas will eventually furnish a good grade of seeds for the making of this delightful beverage.

COLLARDS are grown extensively throughout the State, and find a ready market.

COPPER has been found in Archer, Baylor, El Paso, Hardeman, Haskell, Knox, Montague, Mason, Llano, Stonewall, Taylor and Burnet Counties. As yet the development is in its infancy, but the majority of the deposits will justify exploitation, as the ore is of a high grade and contains silver and gold as by-products. No copper is mined at present in Texas, but a vast territory in the Trans-Pecos region presents most economic features for mining.

CORN has been grown in Texas almost from the day permanent settlements were made upon its soil. The crop, as a rule, is consumed within the State, although on several occasions a surplus of millions of bushels has been taken for export. The output in Texas for the year 1908 was 201,848,000 bushels. The average yield per acre is about twenty-five bushels. In the Northern and Central portions of the State the average yield is forty-five bushels to the acre, and in the rich bottom lands it runs as high as a hundred.

CORN SALAD is grown extensively on the various truck farms of the State.

CORN, BROOM: Broom corn makes a prolific growth in Texas and is planted extensively. A warehouse company in South Texas is now engaged in the handling, storing and shipping of this product.

CORN, KAFFIR: Kaffir corn thrives in almost every corner of the State, and is fed extensively to live stock, being considered a fodder par excellence. North Texas, the Panhandle section, and the Pecos and Rio Grande Valleys raise the bulk of the crop.

CORNELIAN is among the precious stones to be found in Texas, many beautiful specimens having been discovered.

COTTON: Texas is easily the leader of the cotton-producing states. There were 31,918,000 acres planted in the United States in 1909.

out of which 9,716,000 were planted in Texas. The Texas cotton crop for 1908 consisted of 4,174,206 bales. Texas produces about one bale of cotton per capita, which means that she produces one-fifth of the world's supply. The cotton belt of Texas contains in round figures 120,000,000 acres, out of which the farmers, in an average season, get $200,000,000. It costs about $15,000,000 to pick the crop each year, about $12,000,000 to gin it, and about $2,000,000 to compress it. The climate and soil are so peculiarly adapted to the raising of this product that it is practically a sure crop. Egyptian cotton is being experimented with in certain sections of the State. There are over one hundred cotton compresses in Texas.

COTTON SEED: Leading all other states in the production of cotton, it is but natural that Texas should lead in the cottonseed oil industry. There are, at the present time, 200 cotton oil mills in the State, having over 600 presses, capable of crushing enormous quantities of seed. With 3,000,000 bales, the average cotton crop in Texas, there is produced 1,500,000 tons of seed. About 40 per cent of this is saved by the farmers for planting, or fed whole. The remainder—60 per cent—is crushed by the mills of the State, the average production of a ton of seed being as follows: Oil, 36 gallons, worth 30 cents per gallon; cake, or meal, 780 pounds, worth $19 per ton of 2000 pounds; hulls, 800 pounds, worth $4 per ton; linters, worth 4½ cents per pound. The price paid for cotton seed varies each season, but $15 per ton may be considered the average.

COUNTIES: Texas is subdivided into 245 counties, all of which are under organization but Andrews, Bailey, Cochran, Crane, Hockley, Loving, Upton and Winkler. El Paso, the largest county, contains 9353 square miles, and is larger than Connecticut, Rhode Island and Delaware combined.

CRESS: The finest salads are made from the cress raised on the truck farms of Texas.

CUCUMBERS: This is one of the standard Texas truck crops, netting growers on an average of $500 per acre. They are large and luscious and sell well on the Northern markets.

CURRANTS are raised in the colder portions of Texas with varying success.

D

DAIRYING: While the number of creameries in Texas is not large, more are gradually being established. The demand for fresh cream is so great that dairymen have frequently found it more profitable to dispose of this commodity without churning. An excellent grade of butter is made and finds a ready market at home.

DATES: Experiments are already being made with the date palm of the Valley of the Tigris, as well as the Tunis variety from Baluchistan. Government experts say there is no logical reason why Southwestern Texas should not become a large factor in the date industry.

DEWBERRIES, both wild and cultivated, are grown in large numbers, usually ripening in the early spring, and exhausting themselves just before the blackberry bushes commence to bear, thus making a continuous season, covering several months for these products.

DUCKS: Texas stands well toward the top in the raising of ducks, the average breed being of a fine quality.

E

EGGS: As an egg state, Texas stands ninth. Large shipments are made to Northern markets, after the local demand has been supplied. Prices hold up well the year 'round. The average Texas hen lays three times her value per annum, which means a yearly production of 75,000,000 eggs, valued at $10,000,000.

EGG PLANT: This has become a staple on the Texas market. It derives its popularity from the variety of forms in which it may be served. The plants grow to an enormous size, and are ready sellers in home or foreign markets.

ENDIVE is grown extensively in all sections of the State. The foliage is enormous, and one plant has been known to furnish salad for several meals.

EPSONITE is one of the non-metallic mineral products of Texas, and will eventually prove of considerable importance as an industry.

F

FARMING: It is conservatively estimated that Texas farms produce $1,549,000 per day. The Texas farmer ships $1,200,000 worth of raw material to the foreign factory every day. The average Texas farm contains 357 acres. Texas farmers are regarded as the most prosperous in the Union. Dry farming is meeting with great favor in many sections.

FELDSPAR: It is reported from Barringer Hill, in Llano County, that there are individual crystals of feldspar from five to ten feet in length, one of which weighs 1000 pounds. This is one of the largest specimens ever found in the world.

FENUGREEK, from the shores of the Mediterranean, a leguminous plant which will restore the fertility of irrigated lands, is now being experimented with in Western Texas by the United States department of agriculture. The weed is a great curative and fattener and will, so physicians state, prevent consumption if taken in the early stages of the disease. It may be profitably used as an ingredient to the stock powders that have been previously imported. The plant resembles common clover, and might easily be mistaken for that unless closely compared.

FERGUSONITE occurs in three stages on Barringer Hill in Llano County. The purest has a specific gravity of 5.65, and contains 42 per cent of yttria.

FERTILIZERS: Valuable fertilizers have been found in Texas, but, as yet, little use has been made of them. They include bat guano, green sand marls, and other marls. While phosphates have not been found in commercial quantities, there are good indications.

FIBERS: A great many fiber-producing plants are found in Texas Several varieties of wild flax and hemp plants occur, and many of the weeds which now cover thousands of acres, are capable of being made into paper, twine, rope, bagging, sacks, burlaps, carpets and textile fabrics. Among the most important is the lechuguilla, an agavo, which covers an area of 20,000 square miles in the Trans. Pecos country. Another valuable fiber plant, resembling somewhat

the lechuguilla, is the sotol or bear grass, which is an important item of forage. It is predicted that it will furnish raw material for the manufacture of alcohol. Jute and ramie also thrive in Texas. Mills for extracting the fiber of the lechuguilla have already been established in West Texas, and the industry will no doubt assume important dimensions in the future.

FIGS: While the area of Texas adapted to fig culture is, as yet, undetermined, there is a proven belt extending from Nacogdoches on the East to Brownwood on the West, and South to the coast line. Most of this area is in what is known as the semi-tropical belt, and needs no irrigation. For successful fig raising black sandy loam produces the best results. As yet, the market for fresh figs hardly does more than consume the output, the greater portion of the crop being taken in charge by the preserving plants scattered throughout the fig district. The coast country has come rapidly to the front during the past ten years, and here some of the finest orchards in the United States are to be found. Figs constitutes one of the few practically sure crops. Preserved figs sell at advanced prices the year 'round. The fig industry is growing rapidly and there is every indication that Texas will soon be looked upon as the chief source of this very desirable fruit. Under normal conditions two-year-old trees yield $20 to $30 per acre; three-year-old trees from $60 to $75; four year-old from $125 to $175. Older trees should yield $200 per acre. The United States government is experimenting with the famous Symrna fig, and this, too, will eventually be added to the long list of Texas fruits.

FISH: The following fish are found along the coast line and in the lakes and rivers of Texas: Flounder, Spanish mackerel, sheepshead, bluefish, croaker, redfish, red snapper, sea trout and pompano. The fish catch runs from 3,000,000 to 6,000,000 pounds per annum. Among the non-edible fish to be found along the Texas coast are tarpon, the fish most coveted by sportsmen, and menhaden, or silverside, which is caught by seining and which is valuable for its fish oil and fertilizer. Many fresh water streams contain bass, croppie, perch, buffalo and catfish. The United States government has an extensive fish hatchery at San Marcos.

FLAX: See **Fibers.**

FLINT is among the non-metallic mineral productions of Texas, and already a market has been found to care for the output.

FLOWERS: Texas is especially fortunate in flowers, both wild and cultivated. The State flower is the Bluebonnet. Roses of all

colors and varieties grow luxuriantly. Two favorite flowers are the Cape Jessamine and Magnolia, both of which are noted for their fragrance. An extensive industry has been established for the Jessamines, which are shipped North in crates, along with fruits and vegetables. Chrysanthemums are grown extensively. Almost any flower grown in the United States can be grown in Texas, so variable are the soils. In certain regions are grown many of the rare plants and flowers that have been introduced by florists as expensive novelties in the Northern states and Europe. An expert recently calculated that on one ranch alone at least $10,000 worth of perfume-bearing blossoms were going to waste annually.

FORAGE CROPS for Texas for the year 1908 totaled 5,000,000 tons.

FORESTS: The forests of Texas are most noted for their yield of yellow pine lumber, which is known the world over. Forestry planting is now in its infancy, but its possibilities are boundless. Cypress, oak, red and white cedar, and many other valuable woods are found in abundance. Producers of turpentine, resin, tar and creosote are now looking to Texas for their supply and a wonderful development has been started. Besides the trees of medium size, there is an abundant growth of smaller trees, with hard close-grained woods suitable for cabinet making, furniture, etc. The value of Texas lumber products for one year alone was $16,296,473.

FRUIT: Texas is fast becoming the fruit country of the United States. Few fruits there are which can not be grown profitably in some section of the State. For further information, see individual topics, such as **Pears, Blackberries,** etc.

FULLER'S EARTH is found in many parts of the State, especially in the tertiary era. Deposits have recently been opened in Burleson and Washington Counties. The product has been found excellent for bleaching and refining purposes.

G

GADALIMITE: This rare mineral is found in Llano County, and is not discovered elsewhere in the United States, except in Colorado. This mineral contains the rare oxides of yttrium and zirconium, a limited quantity of which is used in the construction of the Nernst electric lamp. The oxides conduct an electric current, and glow after they are heated to redness. The mineral is mined purely for these oxides.

GAME: Many of the thickly-timbered regions of Texas contain deer, antelope, bobcats, and some bears, though the latter are pretty well exterminated. Squirrels, gophers, prairie dogs, and other small game is found in abundance. For fowls, see **Birds.**

GARLIC growing has reached a stage of sufficient importance to be classed as a regular truck crop. It is being shipped occasionally in carload lots.

GAS, NATURAL: Natural gas has been discovered in large quantities in every oil field of the State, but only recently, since the oil excitement began to die out, has it been seriously considered as a useful commodity. It will, no doubt, prove one of the most valuable of the State's industries. Natural gas to the value of $178,276 was used in 1907.

GEESE: Texas raises more geese than any other state in the Union except Kentucky.

GEMS: In many parts of Texas valuable gems have been found in the creeks and gullies. Some of the hillsides and canyon slopes sparkle with semi-precious stones. For further information see individual topics, such as **Amethyst, Opals, Onyx,** etc.

GOATS: Angora goats are raised through the Northern, Central and Western parts of the State, this being conceded by experts to be the best place for them in the United States. The industry has come rapidly to the front, and as a profitable investment is unexcelled. The goat furnishes several pounds of fine mohair, increases fifty per cent, raises its kids, and boards itself on brush and weeds. The first mohair factory in the South is now located in the Nueces country. There are, in round numbers, 900,000 goats in Texas.

GOLD is found associated with copper ores in placer deposits in Llano, Blanco and other counties, as well as in the Trans-Pecos region. There are, as yet, no developed mines, but there are many places where the metal can be recovered in placers and by shaft mining in satisfactory quantities. The gold mined in Texas in 1907 was 48 ounces, Troy, valued at $1000.

GOURDS of all shapes, sizes and varieties are grown in every corner of the State.

GRAHAMITE is among the non-metallic minerals of which Texas can boast.

GRANITE is found in Texas in large quantities, that from Granite Mountain having won praise from experts. It is used extensively in the erection of public buildings in Texas.

GRAPES: Grape culture is increasing every year and can be made a success in practically every part of the State. The following varieties have been tested and found good shippers: Albania, America, Bailey, Beacon, Blondin, Brilliant, Carmen, Cloeta, Fern, Gold Coin, Headlight, Husman, Manito, Muscadine, Mericadel, Muench, Wapanka and Xluta. Scuppernongs grow extensively in Texas, from which an excellent champagne is made. Grapes, well cared for, yield from $50 to $200 per acre.

GRAPE FRUIT is raised extensively through the Southern portion of Texas, and will eventually develop into one of the best paying industries.

GRAPHITE is found in several parts of Texas, and is used to good advantage by local concerns.

GRASSES of all kinds flourish in Texas, including Bermuda, matting grass, timothy, red top, Johnson, orchard, Awnless brome, English blue grass, Kentucky blue grass, and para grass. The latter, as a fodder, is developing into an industry.

GUANOS: Bat guanos are found in limestone caves, in the counties surrounding the Edwards plateau. They are considered on a par with the Peruvian guanos, and will develop into a valuable industry.

GUAVAS are grown extensively in Southern Texas, and the jelly obtained from them is in great demand.

GYPSUM is found in many places in Texas. In Northwest Texas is found the largest gypsum bed in the world. This product is found chiefly in the red beds country, where it extends from Mitchell to Hardeman Counties. It is also found in the Trans-Pecos region and in connection with many of the oil fields of the State. Hard wall plasters and plaster of Paris are manufactured. It is one of the most valuable of Texas resources.

H

HAY is one of the most profitable crops raised in Texas. There are thousands of hay presses in use throughout the State, and these turn out a baled product inferior to none. It meets with a ready sale in home or foreign markets. Pea vine hay is being raised extensively. The Texas hay crop of 1908 amounted to 1,072,000 tons, valued at $8,844,000.

HEALTH: That Texas is one of the healthiest places on earth is proved by the death rate, which is only eleven per thousand per annum. The birth rate is thirty-three per thousand per annum.

HEMP: See **Fibers.**

HISTORIC SPOTS: Among the many spots of historic interest in Texas may be mentioned the Alamo, where Travis, Bowie Crockett, and their brave companions gave up their lives that Texas might be free from the Mexican despot, Santa Anna; the San Jacinto battle ground, some twenty miles below Houston on the Houston Ship Channel, where Sam Houston vanquished the enemy and won the fight for Texas Independence, and which is now being converted by the State into a handsome park; the missions at San Antonio, and the numerous forts, blockhouses and battlefields throughout the State, with which are associated traditions of love, death and romance.

HISTORY: La Salle landed at Matagorda Bay in February, 1685. Upon his death, some years later, Spain declared herself the lawful owner of Texas, because of her conquest of Mexico, of which Texas was considered a part. After Mexico achieved her independence from Spain her rule of Texas became tyrannical, resulting in the Texas revolution, and the ultimate independence of the State in 1836. The annexation to the United States in 1846, and the Mexican War, fought in her defense by Uncle Sam, are matters with which every schoolboy is familiar.

HOGS: Texas is rapidly taking a leading place among the hog-raising states, and the industry bids fair to assume enormous proportions. The hogs of Texas are worth in round numbers $18,502,000, 3,304,000 head being the latest production per annum. Alfalfa and Bermuda grass constitute the backbone of the hog industry, and hogs may be pastured the year 'round. The State has been found well adapted even to the raising of Tamwoths.

HOLIDAYS observed in Texas, but not observed in other states, are March 2, Texas Independence Day, and April 21, the anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto.

HONEY: See **Bees.**

HORSERADISH: Malin horseradish from Bohemia is being experimented with in Texas with excellent results. It can be grown both in Central and Southern Texas. Two million pounds have been exported in a single year.

HORSES: Texas horses, including standard bred trotters, have come to have a high market value in the North and East. There are

1,312.000 head in the State, which makes Texas rank third. These horses are valued at $93,152,000. Horse breeding is one of the staid old industries of Texas and never fails to bring ample remuneration.

I

ICE: Texas leads in the manufacture of ice, and has several hundred up-to-date plants within her borders. Almost every town of any size has installed an ice plant, and at no season of the year is there a dearth of this article.

IMMIGRATION: In the past ten years, 30.000 immigrants have landed at the port of Galveston. Every railroad entering the State brings homeseekers, semi-monthly excursions being run practically the year 'round from the Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City gateways. The eyes of the world are on Texas, and the influx of people is increasing each passing year. It has been conservatively estimated that about 200 people move to and locate permanently in Texas every day in the year. Some 250,000 prospectors and tourists visit Texas annually.

INCOME: The gross income of Texas is $1,302,505,000 per annum.

IRON: Texas has some of the richest iron deposits in the world, notably those of Llano County, which have, up to the present time, remained practically untouched, and Cherokee County, where the State, with its penitentiary hands runs a large and successful smelter. These deposits are several hundred miles apart, and of an entirely different character, the former being in the Northern part of Southwest Texas; the latter about the center of East Texas. Altogether limonites, hermatites, magnetic and manganiferous iron ores occur in over thirty-four counties. The limonites in Northeast Texas are found in nineteen counties having an area of known deposits of over 1000 square miles.

IRRIGATION: Plants of enormous proportions have been installed throughout the State, not only in the rice belt, but in those regions where the rainfall is not what is needed for the successful growing of crops, and the State is gradually being transformed, until soon every available acre will be under cultivation. Many important irrigation projects are now in course of organization.

J

JASPER is among the precious stones to be found in limited quantities in Texas.

JESSAMINE: See **Flowers.**

JUTE: See **Fibers.**

K

KALE is grown extensively in different parts of Texas.

KAOLIN of the best quality has been found in many portions of the State, and samples of it manufactured in the potteries of the East have produced wares equal to the finest China made in America. Notable among the deposits is that in Edwards County, which is now in the hands of an Eastern syndicate. Another deposit of excellent quality is found near Kosse, Robertson County. Other deposits are found in Ataseosa, Burnet, Fayette, Llano and Uvalde Counties.

KOHLRABI is raised extensively throughout the State, and meets with a ready sale in home markets.

L

LABOR. For men who want to work, live and prosper, there is no place like Texas. Wages here compare favorably with the most favored places in the country, and, in many cases, are the highest paid anywhere in the United States, which means in the world. No man, be he farmer, farm laborer, mechanic or artisan, need long be out of employment in Texas.

LAWS: The laws of Texas have been praised by men high in life all over the country as being sensible and just, and allowing the free-born American citizen, or the adopted citizen the protection so dear to all liberty-loving hearts.

LEAD: This industry will prove a valuable one, and is being developed as rapidly as men can be induced to take hold of it. The mineral is found in Burnet, El Paso, Gillespie, Llano, Mason, Montague and Presidio Counties, as well as in other portions of the Trans-Pecos region. The production for 1907 was 10 short tons, valued at $1000.

LECHUGUILLA: See **Fibers.**

LEEK is grown extensively and finds a ready sale in home markets.

LEGUMES of the Mammoth Yellow, Hollybrook and Haberlandt for medium late varieties, and Ito San for a late variety, are grown profitably in Texas.

LEMONS: Sicilian lemons are grown in Southern Texas with profitable results. The fruit is large and juicy, and compares well with the same product in other sections of the country. It will undoubtedly develop into one of the best paying industries of the State. Lemons from the La Parra ranch of Texas were rated higher at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition than those from California. Ponderosa lemons are developing into a valuable industry in the coast country.

LESPEDEZA: This product is sometimes called Japan clover, and is grown in the Southern part of the State. It is highly valued for pasturage and hay.

LETTUCE is a reliable truck crop in all sections of the State, grows well, and always finds a market.

LIGNITE: See **Coal.**

LIMES are grown in Southern Texas, where the industry is yet in its infancy. It will develop into an important industry.

LIMESTONE is found in large quantities in Travis and Comal Counties, where hydrated lime is manufactured.

LIVE STOCK: Texas has more live stock than any other state in the Union. In round numbers it reaches 16,000,000 head, valued at nearly $325,000,000. For further information, see individual statistics, such as **Horses, Cattle,** etc.

LOQUATS: The Japanese loquat, which in that country is grown in the same latitude as in certain portions of Texas, is being

experimented with in this State, and will doubtless add an important industry to the list.

LUMBER: The finest timber in the world is found in the forests of Texas. Practically the whole world is asking for American wood and its products, and it is quite evident that the forests of East Texas constitute one of our most important resources. Lumbermen are now utilizing woods which were, until quite recently, considered almost valueless, and many sawmill products are being used which were formerly wasted. In 1907 Texas produced 2,229,590,000 feet of lumber, 95,753,000 shingles, and 58,259,000 laths, with a total valuation of $31,175,077.

M

MACARONI WHEAT is being raised in quantities which increase each year. It bids fair to become a staple product.

MACKINTOSHITE, being composed principally of uranium and thoria, and having a specific gravity of 5½ per cent is found in considerable quantity in Llano County.

MAGAZINES: Texas is fortunate in having a large number of high class magazines—in fact, her place in the magazine publishing business is such that if none of the large Northern magazines entered the State, those published here would provide sufficient entertainment and instruction to keep the busy people of Texas reading for practically all their spare time. The "Texas Magazine" of Houston has entered the 15-cent field with the larger publications of the country; "Holland's" of Dallas has long been known as a fine example of Texas magazine making. The "Gulf Coast Magazine" is a quarterly exponent of the lower coast country, and is, typographically, a thing of beauty; others, including trade publications, are "American Home Journal," Dallas; "The Harpoon," Austin; "Texas Tit-Bits," "Automobile News," "Texas Realty Journal," "Texas Tradesman," "Southwest," "Rice Industry," and "Southwestern Electrician," Houston; "Field and Stream," San Antonio. Dallas and Houston are at present the most active publishing centers. There are many farm journals, including "Farm and Ranch," Dallas; "Texas Stockman and Farmer," San Antonio, and "The Southwestern Farmer," Houston.

MAGNESITE is among the non-metallic mineral products to be found in varying quantities in Texas.

MAGNOLIAS: See **Flowers.**

MANGANESE deposits have been discovered in Mason County, but have not been prospected enough to discover their actual worth.

MANGOES of several varieties are grown in South Texas, where the soil is admirably adapted to them.

MANGOSTEEN from the Malay archipelago, a fruit more delicate in taste than the plum, high-priced and valued as a product, can unquestionably be grown in South Texas and experiments along this line are now under way.

MANUFACTURES: In 1900 Texas ranked twenty-fifth in manufactures, but this percentage has been largely increased. The capital invested was $164,318,363, and the value of the products $193,452,270. Lumber ranks first; cottonseed oil and cake second; other leading industries being car building and shop construction by railroads, brick, tile and pottery; flour and grist; foundry and machine shops; breweries; printing and publishing; saddlery and harness, in the order named. A paper mill at Orange is making a fine quality of wrapping paper from chips and shavings and other mill refuse, and they will soon be making paper from rice straw, cottonseed hulls, corn stalks and sunflowers. It is only a question of a little time before we will obtain implements, wagons and other vehicles from factories located in Texas, as we now obtain furniture, show cases, office fixtures, box, crate and basket material and many other commodities.

MARBLE: In the Trans-Pecos region there are mountains of marble of the finest quality, including black, white, gray, antique and other varieties.

MARCOSITE is among the non-metallic minerals to be found in varying quantities in Texas.

MESQUITE, a valuable hardwood, is used extensively for fence posts, and for lumber where the trees are large enough. It will eventually play an important part in the manufacture of furniture. It is found throughout the entire Western portion of the State.

MICA is found in the Trans-Pecos region and the mining of it will eventually develop into a profitable industry.

MILLET is grown successfully in Northern Texas, where large returns are realized from its cultivation.

MILO MAIZE is raised extensively in the Northern section of the State; also in the Panhandle and Pecos and Rio Grande Valleys. It is rapidly developing in value, not only for fodder, but as a cash crop.

MINERALS: The history of the minerology of Texas is yet to be written. He is a wise man, indeed, who can tell off-hand the deposits of valuable minerals which lie beneath the surface of the State. The fact remains, however, that some 206 minerals, mineral species, metallic and non-metallic, occur through out the State. Some are rare specimens of industrial value; others possess no value save for laboratory tests. The Texas mining products are valued at $16,566,000 per annum. For further information, see individual statistics, such as **Iron, Kaolin, Silver,** etc.

MINERAL WATERS: Texas is noted for its boundless array of mineral water health resorts, they being scattered over a wide territory. The mineral water product for the year 1907—a fair average—in gallons sold was 1,146,279, valued at $152.233.

MINT is grown extensively in various parts of Texas.

MISSIONS: Among the most interesting sights in Texas from an historical viewpoint are the Missions founded by the Spanish friars as follows: Nuestro del Pilar, 1715, founded by De Alarconne. Did not prosper and was transferred to San Antonio. Nuestro Senora de Los Dolores, 1716, founded by the Duke of Valero and also transferred to San Antonio. The Alamo (San Antonio de Valero), 1716, founded by the Duke of Valero on the Rio Grande and later transferred to San Antonio; Concepcion La Purissma de Acuna, 1722, founded by the Marquis Casa Fuerta at San Antonio; San Francisco de la Espada, 1731, at San Antonio; Nuestro Senora de Guadalupe, 1714, founded by Diego Ramon, whose extensive ruins are still to be seen in the mission valley; La Bashia del Espiritu Santo, 1718, founded by Dom Domingo Teran at Goliad, and claimed to be the successor of the Aranama, said to have been built in 1601 on the Trinity river; La Trinidad, presumed to have been founded also in 1601 on the Trinity; Nuestro Senora de Loratto, 1712, founded by Ramon on Matagorda Bay, and later transferred to San Antonio; Nuestro Senora de Nacogdoches, 1716, also founded by Ramon, whose ruins are still well preserved; Nuestro Senora de Orquizacco, 1715, founded by Ramon near San Jacinto. Few remains. Transferred to San Antonio in 1772; San Fernando 1732, Cathedral at San Antonio. Still in use, and which was nucleus of presidio San Fernando, later San Antonio; San Jose de Aguayo, 1718, built by Aguayo and completed in 1781. Located at San Antonio, and said to be the most beautiful mission in

America; San Juan Capistrano, 1731, also built by Aguayo at San Antonio; chapel still in use; San Saba, 1734, also at San Antonio.

MOLYBDEMITE, a sulphide of molybdum, used in alloying steel, has been found in considerable quantities on Barringer Hill, Llano County. Several chunks weighed as high as two pounds each.

MONOZITE, containing rare earth metals, is to be found in Llano County. It contains thorium, from which is made the oxide of thorium, used in the manufacture of incandescent mantels for gas lighting. While the process of manufacture is a secret closely guarded by the manufacturers, it is known to contain thorium largely in excess of other constituents. Monozite will become of economic import in Texas when the deposits in the North and South Carolinas have become exhausted.

MULBERRIES are grown extensively in Texas. They are used for preserves, jelly, wine and cordial. Conditions in this State are well suited to the silk worm industry.

MULES: Texas is considered especially favorable for the breeding of mules, and has on many occasions furnished large numbers for war purposes, the Boer war being a notable example. The sales often range as high as $200 per head in carload lots, that being an average price for first-class stock. Texas has more mules than any other state, recent figures placing the number at 688,000, valued at $63,984,000.

MUSHROOMS: The growing of mushrooms for profit is fast developing into an industry. They grow wild in all portions of the State.

MUSTARD thrives in all parts of Texas, and mustard greens are used practically the year round for soup and salad.

N

NAVAL STORES: Resin and turpentine are produced in abundance in the pine forests of East Texas. Plans for their development are now well matured. Several plants have been established, and there are many more in prospect. It is estimated that this industry will soon reach a yearly output of 200,000 barrels of spirits and 660,000 barrels of resin.

NEWSPAPERS: There are nearly one thousand publications of all kinds in the State of Texas, of which number about 750 are newspapers. Texas is noted for the metropolitan appearance of her great dailies, many of which are read and quoted in all parts of the country. There are about 100 daily papers in the State.

NITRE is among the non-metallic mineral products of Texas.

NIVENITE, a mineral composed of 65 per cent of uranium, 10 per cent of oxide of lead, and a small percentage of yttria and thoria, is found in considerable quantity in Llano County.

NUTS: There is no agricultural pursuit which promises a more certain and profitable crop than nut growing, and during the past two years great development has been noticed. Edible nuts grow well in Texas, both wild and under cultivation. The chief nut crop is the pecan, of which enormous quantities have been shipped annually. They bring, on an average, $1250 per car, Improved varieties sell for 20 to 60 cents per pound. Hickory nuts are also raised in abundance. Walnuts are grown profitably, as are chinquapins, hazel nuts and almonds. It is predicted that the latter will some day rival pecans. English walnuts and chestnuts are also grown extensively. The government has experimented with the Spanish hardshell almond with flattering success.

O

OATS: Texas produced 21,675,000 bushels of oats in 1908.

OCHRE and other mineral plants are found in abundance in Llano County, and other mineral regions of Texas, but, as yet, the industry is in an undeveloped state.

OIL: The oil fields of Texas are known far and wide for their unusual productivity. They are producing thousands of barrels per day. The counties in Texas in which oil is found, either in large or small quantities, are as follows: Anderson, Bastrop, Bell, Bexar, Brazoria, Brewster, Brown, Burleson, Caldwell, Clay, Coleman, Cook, Coryell, Denton, Duval, Edwards, El Paso, Gonzales, Grimes, Hardin, Harris, Jack, Jefferson, Live Oak, McCulloch, McLennan, McMullen, Medina, Montague, Nacogdoches, Navarro, Nueces, Palo Pinto, Pecos, Reeves, San Augustine, Shelby, Tarrant, Travis, Wilson and Matagorda. The total shipments by car and vessel for 1909 aggregated 14,838,609 barrels of 32 gallons

each, or over 3,000,000 in excess of 1908. The average price per barrel, free on board car or vessel, ranges from 85 to 95 cents.

OKRA is one of the most palatable of Southern vegetables, and okra gumbo one of the most famous, as well as delicious, dishes ever prepared by a cook. It is grown extensively in Texas, and can be disposed of in home markets.

OLIVES are raised extensively in the Southern half of Texas, and will some day be among the leading industries.

ONIONS are grown generally throughout the State and always prove a profitable crop. Just at present the Gulf Coast country seems to hold the record for results, both in quantity shipped and in financial returns. It rivals cabbage as a leading truck crop. One car of Bermuda onions recently netted $606.57. Another truck farmer netted $4000 from a fourteen-acre patch. Official figures of the Southern Texas Truck Growers' Association show that 356,964 crates of onions, amounting to 742 cars, were shipped out of Texas during 1907, an average season. The gross receipts of these onions amounted to $647,271.38, netting the growers $478,234.69.

ONYX is among the precious stones to be found in certain sections of Texas.

OPALS are found in boundless profusion in many parts of Texas, but are, for the most part, not particularly valuable.

ORANGES: Texas is already famous for her Satsuma oranges, which are raised in great abundance throughout the Southeastern portion of the State, in what is generally spoken of as the Houston-Galveston district, and are the equal of those of Florida and California. They are of good size, delicious in flavor, and make good shippers. This is one of the coming industries. Matured orchards yield from $500 to $1000 per acre, $600 being considered a fair average, though eight-year-old trees will go higher. The Satsuma being a budded fruit, on hearty trifoliata stock, it is practically immune from freezes. Lands in the orange belt are being rapidly snapped up by homeseekers. The uniform success of those who have orchards in bearing, which may be seen by every homeseeker visiting this part of the State, the fine crops they have had and the big financial returns they have received has given an impetus to this industry which will not abate as long as an acre of ground is left.

OYSTERS: Although Texas oysters have long been known to Texas people, it is only in recent years that they have as-

sumed proportions that would justify the name of an industry. Today there are probably 1500 men engaged in the oyster business on the Texas coast. The natural advantages for the successful cultivation of oysters can not be excelled anywhere. At the present time they are procured from natural reefs, which will some day become exhausted, but Texas has over 1700 square miles of inland bays suitable for oyster culture—more oyster water than any other state—and offers the best terms to growers. While some planting has been carried on recently, there is abundant room for development. Texas has at present 4087 acres of oyster beds, yielding 102,327 barrels per annum.

P

PALMS are grown generally through the semi-tropical region of Texas, where they are used both for private grounds and in beautifying the streets and parks of the towns and cities.

PAPAYAS, familiarly termed "paw-paws," are grown extensively in the Brownsville district.

PARSLEY is grown on all truck farms, and finds a ready sale in home markets.

PARSNIPS have been found a profitable crop by truck farmers all over the State.

PEACHES of a great variety are raised generally over the State, but those of the Central and Eastern portions seem to yield the heaviest crops. They find a ready sale in home markets, but many are shipped North, where they bring excellent returns. The Elberta is the best known variety, and others include Solway, Alexander and Mamie Ross. So large was the peach crop of 1910 that the railroads found difficulty in furnishing sufficient cars to handle it.

PEANUTS form a most productive and valuable crop in Texas. Formerly the yield was disposed of in home markets, but the industry has increased to such an extent that now many carloads are sent each year to various sections of the country. The first peanut plant in the State for cleaning, shelling and handling peanuts was recently established at Paris.

PEARL is found in varying quantities in certain portions of the State.

PEARS: The raising of pears is one of the staid old industries of Texas, the two favorite varieties being Keiffer and Le Conte. Bartletts and others are also raised, but in a much smaller quantity. Pears seem to grow equally well in all parts of the State where fruit is raised. Alligator pears, or aguacates, a delicious fruit, is grown in the semi-tropical portions of the State and the demand is greater than the supply.

PEAS: Green peas are profitably grown in any truck growing community in Texas and the yield is always heavy. Black-eyed peas, and cowpeas are raised extensively, being used for both food and fodder. The yield of these varieties is prolific and the peas will grow on almost any kind of soil.

PEGMATYTE is found in large quantities in Llano County. Where ordinary granite is composed of minute grains, pegmatyte has grains of unusual size, often being several feet in diameter.

PEPPERS are raised extensively throughout Texas, and find a ready sale in home markets.

PERSIMMONS, usually with a Japanese strain, are raised in most parts of Texas. There are also many native persimmon seedlings which grow wild on the prairie timber sections.

PINEAPPLES are grown in the extreme Southern end of the State, and will eventually become one of Texas' best paying industries.

PLANTS: Besides the beautiful flowers with which Texas abounds, there are many useful hedge shrubs, ornamental mosses, rare ferns and aquatic plants, soap plants, tanning plants, paper plants spices and an endless variety of medicinal plants. The cultivation of drug plants and herbs is well under way. There is every indication that eventually licorice, quinine, ginger, tumeric and chicory plants will be thriving within the borders of the State.

PLUMS: Texas grows more varieties of plums than any other State. Single trees and single acres have made phenomenal records. Of the different families of plums grown in the State, the following are the most important: Chickasaw, Wild Goose, Golden Beauty, Americana, Hybrids, Japan and Australis. The Gonzales also grows here and is used for Northern markets early in the season.

POMEGRANATES are grown in the semi-tropical region of Texas, and find a ready market at home. A valuable industry, but as yet in its infancy.

POPULATION: It is estimated that the 1910 census returns will give Texas a population well above the 5,000,000 mark. Ninety-eight per cent of her people speak English, and 69 per cent reside in the rural districts. According to a report, there were in 1909 2,603,570 native born citizens in Texas. The increase has been more rapid during the past decade than ever before in the history of the state.

PORTS: Texas is well supplied with ports, both coast and inland, and her shipping interests are playing no small part in the State's development. Galveston is the second port in the United States, being surpassed only by New York City. The value of foreign exports to the port for the year ending June 30, 1909, was $189,449,557. The government is now engaged in deepening the harbor, which project will include the ports of Texas City and Bolivar Roads, and the Houston Ship Channel, which has already a depth of 18 feet, and which will be increased to 25. During the last fiscal year about 1,064,000 tons were moved through the port of Houston, mostly by barges, the value of which was $35,000,000. Port Arthur, another coming seaport, is 14 miles inland from the Gulf, and is reached by a 25-foot channel from Sabine Pass. The latter port also has a depth of 25 feet. Beaumont, by means of the Neches River, is in a fair way to become one of the State's greatest ports, the river there ranging in depth from 40 to 60 feet. Practically the same may be said of Orange, on the Sabine. Corpus Christi has long been considered of importance as a port, as has Paso del Norte. Aransas Pass has 25 to 40 feet of water, and an appropriation of $200,000 to carry on the work during 1910. Velasco, at the mouth of the Brazos, also has deep water.

POTATOES, both sweet and Irish, are raised extensively in Texas, and have a high market value at all seasons of the year. The demand at present far exceeds the supply. Texas produced 5,750,000 bushels of sweet and 3,550,000 bushels of Irish potatoes in 1908.

POULTRY: Nowhere is there a state more favorable for the raising of poultry than Texas. Poultry prices hold up well the year 'round. For further information, see individual statistics, such as Ducks, etc.

PRUNES: While yet in its infancy, there is every indication that the prune industry will become of considerable importance during the next few years. The Central Plains section seems best adapted for the raising of this commodity.

PUMPKINS: Texas raises the most luscious pumpkins in the South, and finds no difficulty in marketing her crop. Many varieties are raised, including both the common yellow and kershaw

PYRITE is among the non-metallic mineral products of the State.

Q

QUARTZ: Monstrous crystallizations of quartz are found on Barringer Hill, in Llano County.

QUICKSILVER: See Cinnabar.

QUINCE: This fruit is raised in profitable quantities in the semi-tropical section of Texas. At present the supply far exceeds the demand.

R

RADISHES are raised wherever cabbages, beets and other vegetables are grown, and never fail to produce gratifying results as well as good returns.

RADIUM: Close examination of the quarry at Barringer Hill in Llano County has revealed a formation containing radio streaks, extending in several directions. While these would indicate the presence of radium, none has yet been discovered. It is expected the tests of the coming year will be productive of results.

RAILROADS: There were in Texas at the beginning of 1910, 92 railroads doing business under charters from the State, including the belt and terminal companies. Railroad building in Texas is greater than in any other state in the Union. The total mileage in Texas for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1909, was 13,110.35. The number of tons of freight transported during that period was 41,913,385. The total railroad earnings were $90,429,450.38, and the income $22,334,154. The first railroad constructed in the State was the Buffalo Bayou, Brazos and Colorado railroad, now a part of the Southern Pacific system. This company was organized in 1853.

RAINFALL: The annual precipitation averages from less than 10 inches in the extreme Western to 50 inches in the extreme Eastern counties. At El Paso the annual rainfall has been less than 3

inches in the driest year, and as high as 19 inches in the wettest. At Houston the least recorded in any one year has been 27, and the greatest 73 inches. The summer months bring the most rain, except in the Northeastern part of the State, where spring is the wettest season, and on the immediate coast where autumn has the heaviest rainfall. The winter months generally have the least precipitation. Snow occurs seldom in the coast region and lower Rio Grande Valley, but as much as 19 inches has fallen in one year in the Panhandle.

RAMIE: See **Fibers.**

RAPE: This branch of the turnip family is raised in Texas, though not as extensively as other vegetables.

RESIN: See **Naval Stores.**

RHUBARB, sometimes called "pie plant," grows well in Texas and meets with a ready sale.

RICE: Rice culture in South Texas has become one of the staple industries, having advanced yearly for the past decade until in 1909 there were 283,282 acres cultivated in Texas. This crop yielded the producers in round figures, $8,000,000. The straw and the second crop, used for feeding purposes, yielded several thousand dollars more. The average cost of growing an acre of rice, including water rent, is $10 per acre. Texas is at present producing nearly one-half of the entire rice crop of the United States. In 1908 Texas produced 9,142,500 bushels.

ROADS: The wagon roads of Texas are the pride of the State. Built in many instances of shell and gravel, they are extremely serviceable and need little repair. There are better roads for longer stretches in Texas than in any other state in the Union and they are a source of never-ending delight to automobilists. Steps are now being taken to build across Texas from East to West a finely-graded highway which will form a part of the much talked of "coast to coast" wagon and automobile route.

ROWLANDITE, a mineral composed of 47 per cent yttria, is found in considerable quantities in Llano County.

RUBBER: Many Texas shrubs yield a high grade of rubber, and the future of the guayale industry is now assured. Reports state that recent experiments in Northern Mexico show that the guayale shrub will grow from seed and is greatly improved by cultivation. It is estimated that there are not less than 6,000,000 acres of semi-arid land in West Texas especially suited to the growth of this valuable rubber shrub.

RUTABAGAS are grown in truck gardens all over the State.

RYE: The crop of 1903 was conservatively estimated by the government as follows: Acreage, 3668; average yield per acre, 14.2; production, 52,066; average price, 70 cents. The acreage since that time has been gradually increased and in the future the rye crop will compare favorably with that of other states.

S

SAGE is raised extensively in Texas, where it finds a ready market.

SALSIFY is grown extensively in various parts of Texas.

SALT is deposited in the lower Gulf coast on the lagoons by evaporation during the summer season. At Colorado, Mitchell County, at Grand Saline, Van Zandt County, and Palestine, Anderson County, salt is manufactured on a large scale. The output for 1907 was 356,086 barrels, valued at $226,540.

SAND for building purposes is found throughout the State in great abundance. The sand and gravel product for 1907 was 283,484 short tons, valued at $142,294.

SAND, MOULDING: Moulding sand is found in large quantities near Marshall, Harrison County, and is utilized at that place for the moulding of car wheels.

SAND, GLASS: In many parts of Texas is found a fine white sand suitable for the manufacture of glass. It is 98 per cent pure. A plant near Fort Worth utilizes the glass sand of the Trinity River. Other deposits are found in Harrison County.

SARDONY is among the precious stones to be found in Texas.

SASSAFRAS ROOT is gathered in large quantities in the forests of Texas and forms an industry that it almost unlimited. Practically the entire output is sold in the State, but eventually there will be an expansion of trade in this useful commodity.

SCHOOLS: Texas is conceded by everyone to have one of the finest school systems in the United States, and no time and trouble is being spared to make it excel all others. Educational institutions of prominence include Texas University, Agricultural and Mechanical College, Rice Institute (now building), Baylor Uni

versity and many others, including a large number of business colleges. Texas has nearly 1,000,000 children of scholastic age. Following is the condition of the school fund as it appeared on September 1, 1909: Cash on hand, awaiting investment, $116,805.64; bonds belonging to State school fund, $15,922,759.53; land notes, $38,406,222.51; estimated value of leased lands, $7,915,256.60; total, $62,361,044.28.

SERPENTINE MARBLE is found in considerable quantities in the various Texas quarries.

SHALLOTS grow well in Texas, and are raised in practically all sections of the State.

SHEEP: The raising of sheep in some localities exceeds that of cattle. The number of sheep in Texas in 1907 was 1,665,963, and the yearly production is now placed at 500,000 head. For a profitable industry sheep raising is hard to beat. San Angelo is the largest interior wool market in the United States, more wool being concentrated and sold there than at any single point. Although the sheep industry has materially changed within the past few years, since the flock owners were compelled to own and control their range, it has proved extremely profitable to everyone engaged in the business, because of the high prices of wool and mutton. There is no surer income. The chief object of the sheepmen in the past has been the production of wool, but ranchmen are beginning to turn their attention to raising sheep for mutton, which will eventually establish this industry on a more lasting basis.

SHELL is used extensively on the roads of the coast country, being found in large quantities on the shores and reefs of the Gulf and bays. In many of the rivers, streams and water holes great deposits of mussel shells are to be found, which, when polished, can be used for buttons, buckles and other ornaments. In some of these shells the choicest pearls are found.

SILK: Certain localities in Western Texas have been pronounced by government experts as excellent places for silk culture, and the wish has been expressed by the government that the industry attain a foothold. American reeled silk is bringing high prices, and it is thought this will be an incentive to the establishing of silk culture in Texas.

SILVER occurs in 13 counties of Texas, more or less associated with lead and copper ores. These vary from 10 to 2000 ounces of silver per ton. One silver mine in West Texas has produced over $15,000,000 worth of ore. In 1907 alone this mine produced something like 303,688 fine ounces of silver, valued at $200,443.

SOAPSTONE is found in Texas in considerable quantities, and efforts are being made to make it a profitable industry.

SOIL: Probably every formation of soil in America is found in some part of Texas, ranging from sandy loam to almost solid rock, as the variegated list of Texas products will show.

SORGHUM is one of the important fodder crops of the State, and is also used for making black sorghum molasses, which is disposed of in local markets at high prices.

SORREL is grown on many farms throughout the State.

SOTOL, or Bear Grass. See **Fibers.**

SPELT is grown to some extent in various parts of Texas.

SPINACH is grown in Texas with handsome returns. It is an excellent winter crop in the Southern part of the State.

SQUASH: The squash forms an important part of the Texas truck crop. It is a practically sure crop, and sells readily in the various markets.

STONE: Building stone is found throughout the State, with the exception of on the coastal prairies, including sandstone, gray and shell limestone, and granite and serpentine marble. The yearly output is valued at nearly $500,000.

STRAWBERRIES are grown in practically every corner of the State and form one of the best paying industries. The varieties grown are many and varied and are marketable in the North ahead of fruit from other localities, which accounts for the extraordinary prices they often bring. This fruit bears as early as December in mild winters, continuing often well up until June.

SUGAR CANE: Texas will soon be in the front rank as a sugar-producing state. Although producing less than one-half of the total consumption of sugar within its own borders at the present time, the development of the industry is making such headway that it is not at all unreasonable to state that within three years Texas will not only produce the full measure of the home demand, but will furnish sugar for other states. "The Sugar Bowl of America" is a phrase applied to the lower Rio Grande Valley. There are other sections of Texas to which the same phrase might be applied, for in the bottom lands of the Brazos, Colorado, Caney, Guadalupe and other rivers in the coast country are lands and conditions superior to those found in other sections of the country.

SULPHUR: Valuable beds of sulphur have been in existence in the Trans-Pecos country for many years, as well as in the various oil fields, but as yet they have not been exploited to any great extent, though a deposit at Big Hill, Matagorda County, will soon be developed.

T

TALC is found in certain mineral formations in the Trans-Pecos region, but is as yet undeveloped.

TANNERIES are scattered throughout the State and the curing of hides is an important branch of Texas industry.

TAR is produced in East Texas, but only in such quantities as is required for home consumption.

TAURMALINE is among the precious stones to be found in Texas.

TEA: The United States department of agriculture is now experimenting with the tea plant in Texas. The government garden contains 30 acres, and the first pickings were made in the year 1907. The experiment will be given a thorough test.

TEMPERATURE: The mean annual temperature ranges from about 55 degrees in the Northwestern portion of the Panhandle to 73 degrees in the lower Rio Grande Valley. At Amarillo the monthly temperature has averaged as low as 25 degrees in winter and as high as 79 degrees in summer, while at Brownsville the lowest has been 51 and the highest 88 degrees. The number of days with minimum temperature below the freezing point averages 111 per annum in the Panhandle, and only 3 on the East coast. The lowest ever recorded at Amarillo was 16 below zero, and at Galveston 8 above. Temperatures of 100 degrees and over have occurred in all parts of the State from June to September, except on the immediate coast, and have been as high as 117 on rare occasions. The dates of the earliest killing frost in the autumn range from October 16 in the Panhandle to November 30 on the coast, and those latest in the spring from March 19 on the coast to May 23 in the Panhandle. Occasionally a year passes without any killing frost on the coast.

THORO-GURHITE, a mineral composed mainly of thorium, with a smaller percentage of curanium, is found in considerable quantity in Llano County.

TIN deposits occur in El Paso County, and are now being worked with every prospect of profitable returns.

TOBACCO: The discovery in East Texas of the finest tobacco lands in the United States, so pronounced by the experts of the agricultural department, is one of the most interesting of the many agricultural developments in Texas during recent years. Eight counties in 1908 had a combined acreage of 425,000 acres, and the yield for that year was 2,400,000 pounds.

TOMATOES are grown generally over the State, and there are few places where the soil is not adapted to them. The crop is large and the demand persistent. As much as $700 has been realized from a two-acre patch.

TOPAZ is among the precious stones to be found in considerable quantity in Texas.

TREES, SHADE: The soils of Texas are especially adapted to the propagation of luxuriant foliage the entire year, and the varieties of shade trees include magnolia, maple, boxwood, cedar, chinaberry, boxelder, cottonwood, oak and many others.

TURKEYS: Texas raises more turkeys than any other state in the Union.

TURNIPS are grown in large numbers wherever other vegetables flourish in the State, and find a ready market at home.

TURPENTINE: See **Naval Stores.**

TURQUOISE is among the precious stones to be found in Texas in varying quantities.

V

VEGETABLES: See individual statistics, such as **Potatoes, Cabbage,** etc.

VETCH: Hairy vetch is raised extensively on the farms of South Texas.

W

WATER, ARTESIAN: The artesian water belt extends well over Texas and the quantity of water derived from this source is enormous. It is used both for drinking and irrigating purposes.

WATERMELONS are raised in large quantities all over the State, heavy shipments to Northern and Eastern markets being made each year. The fruit is juicy and has a delicious flavor seldom

found except in the South. One hundred dollars per acre is often realized.

WATERWAYS, INLAND: When the inland waterways of Texas are completed they will constitute the most complete system in the United States, extending in a direct line from the Sabine to the Rio Grande, and inland many miles by means of navigable rivers.

WEATHER BUREAU, U. S.: Regular weather bureau stations are located at Abilene, Amarillo, Corpus Christi, Del Rio, El Paso, Fort Worth, Galveston, Houston, Palestine, San Antonio and Taylor, and special meteorological stations are maintained at Ballinger, Brownsville, Dallas and Waco. The Houston office has charge of the climatological service of the State, with a corps of 175 co-operative observers of the river and cotton region services and of the distribution of forecasts and warnings, except storm warnings, which are under the supervision of the Galveston and Corpus Christi offices. Houston is also the central office of the eighth climatological district, embracing the watersheds of Texas and of the Rio Grande and Rio Pecos.

WHEAT: Texas produced 10,161,000 bushels of wheat in 1908. The yearly average planted is 231 acres per 1000 population.

WINE: Many portions of Texas are noted for their excellent wines, which are made from Maseadine, Scuppernong and other grapes.

WOOL: See Sheep.

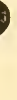
Y

YTTRIALITE, composed of 46 per cent yttria and 12 per cent thoria and other substances, is found in considerable quantities at Barringer Hill in Llano County.

Z

ZINC is found in considerable quantities in Western Texas, particularly in the Quitman and Apache Mountains. Lead as a by-product is associated with some zinc ores. There were 44,000 pounds of zinc mined in 1907, valued at $2596. New mines are constantly being developed.

ZIRCON: Quantities of this rare earth may be found on Barringer Hill in Llano County.



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